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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE GROUP
INTELLIGENCE REPORT

COUNTRY China

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DATE: 25X1X6

SUBJECT Economic Information:
Manchuria

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ORIGIN
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SUPPLEMENT

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Mutanchiang (129-37,44-35)

- a. Electricity is produced at a coal-burning power plant, and is available to those connected with the 8th Route Army.
- b. There is running water.

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Lungching (129-26,42-47)

- a. The water supply comes from a source on East Mountain which is guarded by 8th Route Army troops. 25X1X6
- b. Electricity is available. According to one source, the power supply from November 1945 to August 1946 came from the coal-burning plant at Lungching, but since then electricity has been supplied from an unknown source somewhere near Tumen (129-49,42-58). According to another source, the electric power comes from the Suifeng power plant at the Suiho Dam (124-58,40-28). 25X1X6
- c. According to one source, no factories are operating in Lungching, since the Soviets took all the machinery away. The populace supports itself by farming and running small shops, restaurants, etc. 25X1X6
- d. According to a second source, however, there is a shoe factory, oil refinery, and clothing factory, all managed by the Communists. A third source confirms the presence of the shoe factory, stating that, although he does not know exact production figures, enough shoes are produced to supply all the Communist troops in the Chientao district. This source also states that the Korean Volunteer Army "which originated in North or South China" constructed a munitions factory to supply their artillery regiment in Lungching. Japanese were conscripted to set up machinery, converting it from whatever machines of a former soy bean sauce factory were left after Soviet removals. When the Korean Volunteer Army went to Korea in May 1946, this factory was taken over by the 8th Route Army. At the present, there is no production. 25X1X6

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Tumen (129-49,42-58)

- a. Tumen is a lumber town, but no mills are now in operation. The only industries now working are a shoe factory and clothing factory, supplying goods for the 8th Route Army. Tumen's biggest factory was the Chien Chuan Iron Works Co. Its machines were sent to Hunchun (130-22,42-52). Machinery from the other Tumen factories was sent to the USSR.

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b. Since Tumen is a border town, there was formerly much trade, but now the only export to Korea is rice, the only import fish. There is much smuggling.

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c. There is electricity in the town, but no running water.

Tungpei (126-52,47-59)

a. There is a factory for repairing weapons, and a clothing factory. The latter makes woolen underwear from wool coming from north of Peiar (126-22,48-14). Source states production is large enough to supply all Communist soldiers in the area.

Hunchun (130-22,42-52)

a. There is electricity, and a good water system.

Chiaoho (127-20,43-45)

a. There is a power plant, with several Japanese technicians, and a veneer factory.

Paichuan (126-17,47-33)

a. Paichuan has a power plant, but it cannot supply the demand of the city. Electricity is available only from 5 or 6 p.m. until midnight. There is no running water.

b. There is a large hemp factory, producing about 150 65-kilogram bales per month. No machinery was removed from this factory by the Soviets.

Taonan (122-47,45-21)

a. Business is at a standstill, and there are no industries. There is no water system. Electricity is available to districts along the railway, but not in the interior.

9. Tsitsihar (123-57, 47-22)

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a. There is an adequate supply of running water. Two sources say that the pressure is high; one source that it is low. The latter comments that the water is not purified. There is electricity in Tsitsihar, but the supply is uncertain. One source says it is rationed, another that lack of coal causes the company occasionally to cut off the electric supply of the common people. Government officials always have electricity. Another source comments that only "legal" residents may have constant electric power, and that the supply has been cut off from Japanese homes whenever possible. This source states that only one of the three generators at the Tsitsihar power station is working. The electricity is 100 volts, AC current 30 to 40 watts. There is a shortage of light bulbs. Charges are made as follows: 20 sen (1/5 of a dollar) "preparator fee" for each bulb in the house, and 25 sen per kilowatt thereafter.

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c. There is comparatively little industrial activity in Tsitsihar. (P-3) One source states there are no industries in Tsitsihar, but that there is a meat company in a nearby town. Another source says the only factories working are a few making Chinese whiskey and sausage, and an 8th Route Army clothing factory. A third source says there are only hand industries, such as soap manufacture, weaving by foot power, food processing, and various repair shops. Two other sources describe an arms manufacturing plant, both commenting that it had been moved to Nenchiang (125-13,49-11). One of the sources stated that only part of the factory was moved there, in late June 1946, and that another part was shifted to Peian (126-22,48-14) in early July. The former source says the factory was making trench mortars. The second, who worked at the factory, merely remarks that it was "large."

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10. Lanchouli (117-27,49-30)

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- a. Two sources confirm the fact that there is electricity supplied from a power station at Chalaingoerh (117-44,49-26). One comments that the electricity is rationed; the other that it is only 200 volts, insufficient power for radios and machines. The latter states that a 20 watt light bulb costs 27 yuan.
- b. Both sources state that there is a running water system, one commenting that the pressure is good.
- c. There is an arms repair factory.

11. Yehniao (122-01,46-05)

- a. There is no electricity in Yangyehniao. Prior to the surrender, the current came from Paichen tzu (122-52,45-37), and there was a sub-plant at Yangyehniao. The Japanese blew up the Paichen tzu plant, however, the Soviets took all the machinery from the Yangyehniao sub-plant; and local people cut down all the telephone and electric light poles for firewood.
- b. There is no running water, but the well water is good.
- c. Sources mentioned two major industries. One is the government-controlled Eastern Mongolian Peoples Amalgamated Company, a concern capitalized at 20,000,000 yuan. The company was established last February. At present only mail order is being done and there is little of that. The company handles production and retailing of cloth, operates a carpet factory and a thread factory, and owns the Linchiang Coal Mining Company. The latter is jointly operated by the Eastern Manchurian Railroad Bureau and the Heilong Provincial Government. Production is about 200 tons a day. The mines cover an area about 40 kilometers long, west of Yangyehniao.
- d. The other major industry is lumber. The Eastern Mongolian Forestry Company was formed with 20,000,000 yuan capital. Its purposes are to handle the sales of cut timber and to "raise funds." The government is said to have paid 2,000,000 yuan cash and transferred timber and equipment to this company. The head office is at Yangyehniao, with a branch at Chalangun (122-45,48-01), another projected at Hailar (119-44,49-13), smaller offices at Ierhshih where some Outer Mongolians soldiers are connected with the company; at Wuchakou (120-15,46-45), Pokotu (121-54,48-46), Payenchi district (124,50), Molitawach'i district (123,49), Tuowan (122-52,45-37), and Tsitsihar. The former office at Liaoyuan (123-30,43-38) was closed when the Nationalists arrived. This company has about 150,000 cubic meters of cut timber in the region north of Yangyehniao. There are about 200,000 cubic meters in the area around Pokotu. At Ierhshih they have about 200,000 railroad ties. There are 200,000 ties at Chalangun, and another 400,000 in stations throughout the region. Recently the Western Railroad Bureau contracted to buy 50,000 ties. Source estimates there are 600,000 to 700,000 cubic meters of cut timber in Hsingan Province.

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